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The China Mail.

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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 54 h.p. and 7-9 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,179.

號十月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

午戌天歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG
Tel. 618.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,457,500.
II—Fire Funds £3,537,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590.
Sinking Fund Account £23,220.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branch £2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department £37,239.
Other Receipts £48,940.
£5,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the Protective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
presenting Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DING, successor of
the late KEE TING.
14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Guarantee free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.
They will also be found invaluable for preventing an
Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION **PRICKLY HEAT POWDER**
in Bottles at in Boxes at
50c. and \$1.00 \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 19.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.

Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Camellion.
1-lb. tins \$1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER **HUDSON** **AND** **OVERLAND** **MOTOR** **CARS**
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND **CABLE LAY** **4 STRAND**
3" to 18" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

AGENTS:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEPHONE 4512

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—TAIKOO DOCKYARD—

YEE SANG FAT CO.
SMART
Gentlemen's
STRAW HATS
Price \$1.50 and up
also
WHITE HELMETS
Just Arrived.
YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.
SITUATION REVIEWED.
OFFICIAL SUMMING UP OF
FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

PERING, June 7.
The following telegram, summing
up the situation on the French Front,
compiled from the last communiques
of the French Ministry of War, has
been handed to Reuter's Agency by
the French Minister.

The great offensive started by the
Germans on March 21st was imposed
upon them by the circumstance that
they must by all means reach a
decision before the help from
America, the weight of which had
already made itself seriously felt,
gave the Allies an overwhelming
numerical material superiority. The
defection of Russia had given Ger-
many the means necessary for this
supreme effort.

The objective aimed at by the
Allied Command during the present
enemy offensive is to destroy the
power of their adversary and wear
him out, while keeping intact. All
that, with the united efforts of the
sions behind the front of Soissons-
morrow certain, rapid and decisive.
In the first phase of the great offen-
sive from March 21st to May 1st the
Germans realised some gains of ter-
ritory at the cost of losses estimated
on May 1st at about 600,000. Be-
tween Ypres and Lens they reached
a line east of Ypres, west of Bail-
leul, east of Merville, and east of
Bethune. Between Albert and
Noyon they reached the line Albert,
Villers Bretonneux, Moreuil, west of
Montdidier and east of Noyon.

All the enemy's efforts were
smashed on this line and as early as
May 1st the attacking initiative on
these fronts had passed to the Allies.

Following this first check, the
Germans regrouped about 80 Divi-
sions behind the front of Soissons-
Rheims of which only thirty could
be considered fresh, and launched on
this front a new offensive on May
21st. The Allied front bent, but
nowhere was it broken. Our losses
in men and material have been far
less than the enemy's. The great
reserves at the disposal of our
Generalissimo are still intact for the
advance. It is realised by the Ger-
mans that this second phase of the
contest is definitely checked. More
than fifty German Divisions out of
eighty at their disposal have already
been engaged on this front.

Between Noyon and Rheims the
line now runs east of Noyon, west
of Soissons, east of Villers Cotterets,
north of Chateau Thierry, north-west
and north-east of Rheims.

The Allies are expecting shortly a
new enemy attack between Noyon
and Albert.

The high Allied Command views
the coming operations with full con-
fidence.

GENERALISSIMO-POCH'S MEASURE
OF THE SITUATION.

Paris, June 2.
The Deputy M. Daubigny, Mem-
ber of the Army Commission, has
returned from the Front and has
informed his colleagues that General-
issimo Poch has told him that "the
offensive of May 21st required 8 to
10 days to re-establish the situation.
The present offensive began on
Monday. We are, therefore, at the
sixth day. You can draw your own
conclusions."

This is interpreted as meaning that
Generalissimo Poch reckons that in a
few days the enemy will be stopped
and the situation re-established.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN
NORTH SEA.
COPENHAGEN, June 2.
It is reported from West Jutland
that on June 1st a British destroyer
brought down a Zeppelin in the North
Sea.

[Delayed in transmission.]
ENEMY ADVANCE SLOWS DOWN.
GERMANS UNABLE TO
DEBOUCH FROM
SOISSONS.

LONDON, June 8.

The story of the fighting of the
past two days is a story of the
heroic and increasing French resist-
ance against the desperate German
rush. The enemy has shifted the
direction of his attack from the south
to the west. Apparently he does not
now intend to cross the Marne, and
though repeated French counter-
attacks come nearer to arresting his
advance than at any time since the
battle began they have not arrested
it. The immediate danger point is
the Noyon-Soissons-Chateau Thierry
line, where very fierce fighting is
proceeding.

During the week-end the enemy
advance has greatly slowed down,
thanks chiefly to the tenacity with
which the defenders clung to the out-
skirts of Soissons, which are the key
to the position. The German forces
are closely packed round Soissons
and are unable to debouch from
there.

If the French can hold here a
little longer their reserves, whose
weight is beginning to be felt, should
turn the scale and bring the enemy
to a standstill.

Some English experts are of the
opinion that the enemy is conduct-
ing the Marne offensive on such a
scale that it is doubtful whether he
will be able to manage another offen-
sive simultaneously. Others think
that a further German advance is
very risky, with powerful French
Armies in Champagne and Argonne
on his rear, while others again con-
sider that General von Ludendorff,
having secured the flank, may con-
tinue his attempts in the direction
of Amiens.

The view in Paris is one of patience
and confidence, and it is pointed out
that the sudden check to the enemy
advance was most remarkable, com-
ing on the fifth day as compared with
the ninth day of the offensive in
March, but the opinion is expressed
that the Crown Prince may be call-
ing a halt in order to await the arrival
of delayed reserves and, with 40
Divisions of the enemy reserves still
unengaged, it behoves Generalissimo
Foch to employ his reserves very
cautiously; otherwise while at grips
with the enemy he may find himself
held up at another point.

The general view in Paris is in-
clined to be optimistic.
A semi-official commentator de-
clares that if a complete stabilisation
has not yet been achieved, at least
the strategical balance is turning in
favour of the Allies.

It is noteworthy that the extent
of the German advance is less than
the battle of two years ago, but the
capture of guns is only one-half the
captures of the previous battle, while
the total of prisoners claimed by the
Germans is roughly about the same.
Thus, despite the enemy's great ad-
vantages in numbers and strategic
position, the surprise is that the
second stroke is much less damaging
to the Allied strength, which is the
enemy's chief object to break.
Hence, the warning now being given
to the German public that victory is
only attainable by slow stages.

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COPENHAGEN, June 2.
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(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.
SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, several important alterations will be made in the time table. Time tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 7th instant and may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
WEN TEE CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.

6th June, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMBIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address
'VICTORIA,' J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
244 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2687.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

FOR SALE

YVERT'S
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES
FOR
1918.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

7230 "I hear you Calling Me..." Tenor
I know of Two Bright Eyes
7231 Parted
My Dreams
7232 "God keep you Safe"
British Boys
7233 "When you Come Home..." Tenor
In an old Fashioned Town
7234 "Wildcombe Fair..." Bass
Richard of Langton Deane

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE
ENGINEER is required as a
Shift Engineer at the Generating Station
of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing
accompanied by details of experience
and copies of testimonials to
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings,
Hongkong, June 5, 1918.

WANTED.

HOUSE for SCHOOL 6 to 8 Rooms.
Central location. From September
or December, for 2 years.
Please apply to
JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 1, College Gardens.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918.



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
117 K BLOKS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BROS. KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSIGN.

15, Morrison Hill Road

LESSONS IN CHINESE

Mrs. LE HUI FAY, a Chinese graduate versed in
literature, has been a teacher to European
students and Chinese students in the Colony for ten years.
She has a good method of teaching Europeans to
speak the Chinese language, and is possessed
of a first-rate proficiency in Chinese language. She
has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are
requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or
directly to Mrs. LE HUI FAY, 15, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong.

Goldfina CIGARS

2 Sizes

"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

THE CIGAR OF
QUALITY THAT
JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

Smooth,
Mild,
Delightful.

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE
JAMAICA LEAF.

Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

RANGERS WIN LEAGUE
CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, April 15.

Rangers have gained the Cham-
pionship of the Scottish Association
League. Celtic, after holding the
honour for four seasons, takes second
place. At one time it was hoped
that Kilmaronock, Greenock Morton,
or Motherwell would imitate Dum-
barton and give provincial football
a new interest. The trio, however,
did no more than faintly threaten,
and for the last few weeks the strug-
gle narrowed down to the usual and
monotonous duel between Rangers
and Celtic. Rangers, though per-
haps not to the same extent as
Hearts and Clyde, suffered losses
through the demands of the Army;
but they at once started a recruiting
campaign among neighbouring clubs,
including Queen's Park, Dundee,
Raith Rovers, and St. Mirren; and
the result of this enterprising policy
is that they find themselves pos-
sessed of the much coveted "Flag"
for the coming twelve months.

Though Motherwell drew with
Rangers in the last game of the
series, this did not give them the
place in the table that they deserved.
Their recent appearances, against
Rangers and Celtic entitled them to
be reckoned the third best team in
the field; but they have to be content
with fifth place. Kilmaronock finished
third, the result of their efforts in
the autumn, efforts which, unfor-
tunately, they could not maintain in
the later months. Greenock Morton
has the same aggregate as Kilmar-
onock, but drops down to fourth
through an inferior goal average.

AS GENTLE AS NATURE

describes exactly the action of Pinkettes,
they do their work entirely efficiently,
yet without any of the after-effects of
salts and other drastic purgatives.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, bilious attacks, sick
headaches, gently stimulate the liver,
and help the appetite. Of all chemists,
also sent free 60 cents the trial, from the
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seaboard
Road, Singapore.

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT IN 1914.

AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

"Fairplay" writes thus to the Pioneer

of Allahabad:—
With reference to the issue of the
Bronze Star for services rendered in
1914 on the Western front, may I,
through the medium of your valuable
paper, give vent to public feeling which
is naturally injured at the exclusion of
the "Old Contemptibles" and "Volun-
teers," who fought at other fronts ever
since war was declared, from receiving
this coveted distinction also. In all
fairness the troops who fought in 1914
at any front should, I am sure, be
awarded this Bronze Star, as it wasn't
a question of choice where troops wished
to be sent.

Every soldier who was sent out on
active service in 1914 to any part of the
world was from the non-conscript or
volunteer lot, and it was on them that
the Hun wreaked their vengeance and
pent-up feelings, with the result that
very few, indeed, now cherish their
homes.

The Indian volunteers came forward
with their maxim gun teams and
artillery from all parts of India, and a
good portion of these plucky lads saw a
deal of service in East Africa in Sep-
tember, 1914, where their services were
reckoned as indispensable. To finally
check the invasion of the Germans into
that colony. Many of them now are
the holders of distinctions won on the
field.

Another body of deserving men are
the Imperial Service Troops, from the
various Native States of India, who
were first in the field, and rendered
excellent service. The Jind,
Kapurthla and other Imperial Service
Troops are only now returning home
for a well-earned rest from East Africa.
Surely these gallant men have done as
much and lost valuable positions and

salaries which could not be made up in
the Army, as the majority of the volun-
teers went out as "privates" only.
No praise is too great for the Expedi-
tionary Force which set sail for "an
unknown destination" in August and
September, 1914, and it is up to the
Imperial Government to see that her
early fighters have not been deprived of
the distinction (Bronze Star) awarded
to their brother-fighters on the Western
front.

CRICKETER NOVELIST'S D.S.O.

Major Hesketh Pritchard's achievement
in winning the D.S.O. will gratify a
host of friends in the literary and sport-
ing world. The Major is a remarkable
specimen of finely developed manhood,
being considerably over six feet in
height, broad-shouldered, and muscular.
He has been a great traveller, explorer,
and huntman, as well as a novelist and
a county cricketer.

His exploring expeditions took him to
the wilds of Labrador and Patagonia,
among many other lands. In first-class
cricket, he made a name as a fast bowler,
and, besides playing much at Lord's, he
took M.C.C. teams to Philadelphia and
the West Indies. For a number of years
he captained an eleven in annual matches
against an eleven selected by his friend,
the late F. C. Selous.

K. and Hesketh Pritchard, joint
authors of numerous books, furnish the
only notable example of mother and son
collaborating in fiction. Major Hesketh
Pritchard was A.D.C. to the Lord Lieu-
tenant of Ireland when he married, ten
years ago, the Earl of Verulam's
daughter, Lady Elizabeth Grafton.

Bethnal Green Guardians are em-
ploying house painters, as there are no
longer any paupers in the workhouse
who are able to do any work.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight" a condition
of ill-health, shows your assimila-
tive powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
fish building materials. Very
palatable.

CO-ALL CHEMISTS

(Price \$1.25 and \$2.25)

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms.
Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and
conserves it. Builds Bones, Brains & Nerves. Refreshing
and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.
Ready to use instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we want it.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.
HORLICK'S may be used in Soups, Breads,
Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.
Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED-MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

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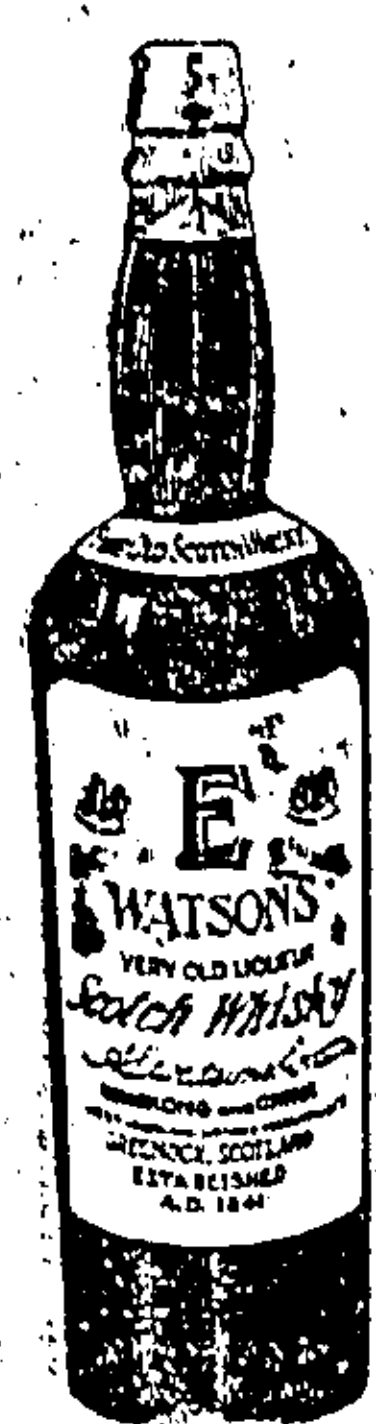
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
Public Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
Public Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
TALKER THUI	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
Commercial Dock	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
2. DECKARD	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
Hope Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7 1/2	10
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To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 8.15 p.m. at the Offices of Messrs. J. B. J. & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.

Hongkong, June 10, 1918. 508

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from SAN FRANCISCO, originally shipped per S.S. "RINDJANI"

and S.S. "KAWI" are hereby notified, that their Cargoes having arrived per:

S.S. "DIEMER" will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence an order from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the 17th inst. for Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 17th June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Underwriter on or before the 24th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th June at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1918. 509

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BENRINNIS" Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence an order from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the 17th inst. for Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 11 a.m.

No insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1918. 510

A. TACK & Co.

A Consignment of
KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hogg's.

GENERAL REMINDERS.

THURSDAY, June 13—Dragon Boat Festival.
FRIDAY, June 14—1.15—Meeting of Motorists.
SATURDAY, June 15—Summer Solstice.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

THE WAR, AND THE GERMAN PEACE KITE.

THE telegrams relating to the great battle in the region of the river East of Paris are somewhat confusing unless read with a careful regard to the date of their dispatch. Until the past week Press telegrams have come over the wires with the least possible delay—taking seldom more than twenty-four hours—but some of the telegrams now are taking seven and eight days. This delay is doubtless due to very heavy demands on the wires for Government purposes, but it will have been noted that though detailed accounts have been "hung up," the brief official reports have come through promptly, so that we have been kept informed briefly of the changes on the front from day to day. While Allied statesmen had repeatedly warned the public that enemy successes were possible at the outset of the offensive, yet it must be admitted that the measure of the enemy's success both in the Marne offensive and again in the one launched last month was greater than the general public had felt there was reason to expect. In no Allied country, however, has public confidence been shaken, and the fact that we have to day the organ of the German Military party—the *Kreuz Zeitung*—hinting at peace negotiations is a significant indication of what the German Military party are thinking of the holding up of this second attempt on the part of the German High Command to achieve what the Kaiser has called "a German peace." An illuminating review of the situation from the Allied point of view, is given in a Reuter's cable from Peking, supplied by the French Minister there as being compiled from the communiques received by him from the French Ministry of War. It reveals some of the ground for that "full confidence" with which the High Allied Command is stated to view the coming operations, and such a review must impart something of that confidence to the general public. If the German Military Party have reached the conclusion that they will be in their day and generation to seek peace by means other than "the good German sword," they know the conditions on which the Allies have ever been prepared to negotiate for a settlement which shall be permanent and which will make the world "safe for democracy." The *Kreuz Zeitung's* article is interesting only as a kite showing which way the wind is beginning to blow, while the battle is but in its opening stages, but there will be no serious talk of peace until it comes to pass that the enemy has not merely been checked but definitely defeated in battle. Sooner or later that result will be achieved and we hope and believe that it will come as the result of the battle by which the enemy is now seeking a decision.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF HONGKONG.

A suggestion was made some time ago, that on the occasion of their Majesties' silver wedding on July 6th, the women of the Empire should present to Her Majesty Queen Mary a "shower of gifts" towards the various forms of war work in which she is interested. In view of the impossibility of sending home gifts in kind, it has occurred to the undersigned, that the women of Hongkong might alternatively, out of their personal allowances and funds, make a collection, with a view to placing at the Queen's disposal a sum of money to be used at Her Majesty's discretion. This would be in the nature of a tribute from women to a woman—above all to one whom we all love and honour and whose manifold activities it is only fitting that we should endeavour to assist as much as in us lies.

Will these women who are desirous of contributing, kindly send their gifts to Lady May, who wishes to add that every sum, however small, will be welcome. She would like to see every woman in the Colony a contributor, irrespective of nationality.

As the time is short it is proposed to close the list on June 20th. The amount received daily will be notified in the Public Press, with the names of donors (to each of whom an acknowledgement will be sent) but without their individual subscriptions.

HELENA A. V. MAY.
KATHLEEN REES DAVIES.
E. MAY GURNE.
EDITH THURSBY PELHAM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. H. R. Ollarlessen, one of Shanghai's most prominent "sports" during the past few years, has joined, as a private, the 63rd U. S. Regiment in San Francisco.

The \$100,000 mark was reached last week at Shanghai in connection with the American Red Cross Drive. It is expected that the total for all China will reach three lakhs.

We are informed by the Rector of St. Anthony's Church that, owing to the church being under repairs, the feast of St. Anthony will not be celebrated in that church on Sunday next, the 16th instant.

It is reported in Japan papers, on the authority of "a reliable correspondent" in Peking that all the Germans in China are shortly to be deported to Australia for internment there, and that the Chinese Government will continue to be responsible for the cost of their maintenance till the end of the war.

The "N. C. Daily News" says:— "A mysterious malady is prevalent among the Chinese of the Settlement the characteristics being headache and a rise in temperature. Forty of the Chinese police have been admitted to the Isolation Hospital by order of Dr. Stanley and it is understood that some commercial houses are suffering annoyance through serious depletion of staff by the same illness." This "mysterious malady" is very prevalent in Hongkong.

Initiatory arrangements are taking form to celebrate adequately the Fourth of July at the Baptist Mission, Tung Shan, Canton. Americans and their Allies will be expected to have a part in this celebration. This will bring together a large number of foreigners. It is hoped that the Chinese-Returned Student Association and the leading Chinese officials in Canton will join in the exercises.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give an organ recital in St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. on Monday next. Several of the pieces in the programme are being played by request and will include amongst other items, Intermezzo (Cavaleria) by Mascagni, the famous movement of Schubert's second symphony, two movements of which were completed at the time of his death; Rachmannoff's Prelude in C sharp minor and the concluding number of an Organ Suite by the recitalist, part of which was used as some of the incidental music in the scenes from Shakespeare on St. George's Day last year. A collection will be made in aid of the organ fund.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BILL PASSED.

Considerable interest was evinced in this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council when the resumption of the Debate stage of the Conscription Bill and the third reading was proceeded with: among members of the public present being Mr. F. C. Jankin, C.B.E., Mr. A. H. Harris, Mr. Eldon Potter and others.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., asked the following questions of which he had given notice:

1. Will men, who are eligible for service under the General Military Service Ordinance, and who are either (a) Members of the Belchers 6-inch section who have been through special training there and have passed in gunnery tests; or (b) men of the Engineer Section who have passed in the required tests, be given the opportunity of proceeding to England and of there joining up with some unit in which their training here will be of use to them and to the Empire?

2. Will men who joined any of the various branches of the Volunteer Forces of this Colony either before the War or within 3 months after its commencement, and have not been home for over 5 years, be given the option of proceeding to England to join up?

3. As regards Government Civil Servants (i) Will not those Civil Servants who have left for home, under the express undertaking of the Government of this Colony to the effect that their Military pay shall be made up to their full Civil pay, be given the benefit of that undertaking, and not be compelled to come in, against their will and contrary to the said undertaking, under the new scheme for separation allowances; insurance, etc.?

(ii) Will all Civil Servants who have gone home to fight, either than those falling under the above head (i), and, if not, what classes of such Civil Servants, be allowed to enjoy the privileges under the said new scheme?

(iii) Will the Government, in the case of those who have left, or may leave, the Colony on War Service, take steps for the purpose of insuring that their rights under the Widows and Orphans Pension Ordinances or regulations are not lost or prejudiced by any omission to keep up the periodical payments to the Fund?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—

1. This is a question for the Military Authorities to decide. This Government is not prepared to make representations on the subject.

2. It is not proposed to give such option, except in the case of men who applied to the Military Service Commission prior to May 24th, 1918.

3. (i) The answer is in the affirmative.

(ii) All Civil Servants who have gone home to fight fall under head (i). Civil Servants now in the Colony who volunteered their services prior to the 20th May, 1918, will be treated in the same manner as Civil Servants under head (i), with the option, if approved by the Secretary of State, of coming under the new scheme, if they prefer it.

(iii) In the case of the officers mentioned subscriptions to the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund are and will be deducted from the pay due to such officers.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK asked arising out of clause three of question three what would be done in cases of people who are not receiving pay and yet have to contribute to the fund? His Excellency replied that the Government had already said that it would give sympathetic consideration to all cases.

The Committee stage of the Conscription Bill was then proceeded with. The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK moved that clause 4, section A, should be amended by the addition of "and British trade interests in the Far East," after the word "Colony."

The original wording was:— (4) It shall be lawful for the Tribunal to grant to any such British subject so ordered to attend exemption from such enrolment on any of the following grounds:—

(a) on the ground that it is expedient in Imperial interests, or in the essential interests of the Colony, that he should, instead of being enrolled in the force, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or in which he is with the approval of the Tribunal prepared to engage; or

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK said that when the Chamber of Commerce asked for a Conscription Bill to be passed it discussed the details concerning British trade interests at some considerable length. In the second reading of the Bill, last week, the Hon. Attorney General had gone very, very much further than was ever intended by the Chamber of Commerce, when it placed its proposals before the Government.

His Excellency replied that he had replied to the Chamber of Commerce on the point. Why did not say what it really wanted?

The Hon. Mr. H. HOLYOAK, continuing, argued that the whole of the trade in China was dealt with from Hongkong and controlled by Hongkong, and it was intended to deplete the staffs of the branch houses in places like Shanghai and Hankow. British trade interests would not be protected. In view of the fact of the support given by the commercial community year after year to assisting financially in the war he did not think it would be assisting matters if the means whereby that support would be forthcoming in the future were severely restricted.

The Hon. Attorney General in his speech on the second reading of the Bill, last Thursday, had said the old order of "business as usual" must go, the urgent need of the Empire for men power must displace that. Whilst they did not want to keep back one man they did not protest against the doctrine of not retaining many who were essential to British trade interests. They had helped to maintain British trade interests in the past and contributed to the prosecution of the war increasingly. The Chamber also felt strongly that it was essential to protect the smaller businesses, more especially those that had been recently established. The removal of any man from a small business was to give a blow to British trade.

Proceeding, the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK emphasised that what the Attorney General had said was greatly in excess of what was intended by the request and representation made by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE, in seconding the amendment, said he would like to explain his reasons for doing so. Compulsory service was suggested by the Chamber of Commerce for two reasons. One was that it was desired that as many men as could be got should go, and the other reason was that it was necessary to retain here a certain number of men, and that those men should be satisfied that they were being protected from any implication against them. The Hon. Attorney-General seems to have failed to realise that. This was the sole object of the Chamber of Commerce. He was not quite sure whether the Government intended to say whether they had not been misled on the point. There was no doubt that the Chamber of Commerce had reason to think it would be protected.

His Excellency: Why did they not say so?

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: If the local Government agree to that, then I think it ought to be in the Bill. If not, then I say the matter ought to be referred back for further discussion.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK also spoke in support of the motion further, emphasising that the Attorney-General had gone much further at the last meeting of the Council than was intended.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK asked why was not conscription applied in the Colony before.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR said the Government would set in accordance with what the Attorney-General said at the first reading of the Bill. He said the "essential" trade interests, and those "essential" trade interests included trade in China controlled from Hongkong. The Attorney-General emphasised that by "essential" the fact would not be lost sight of that men are wanted. His Excellency referred to a recent speech by Mr. Lloyd George in which he said that men were so badly wanted that, if a certain amount of trade had to go it would have to go. They asked him to put in all British trades. He could not do that. He supposed they were as well aware as he himself was that the Government is calling up men in China itself. It was obvious that some businesses would have to go. There were several businesses that were not essential to the trade of the Colony. His Excellency went on to point out that the Tribunal would deal with the matter fairly and that the Government had given its word that each case would receive fair and impartial consideration.

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The division was taken and the amendment lost by the votes of the official majority.

Further minor amendments were then made to the Bill after which the Attorney General moved the third reading.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK asked for a division.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK asked whether the division was on the whole Bill, and received a reply in the affirmative.

The vote was then taken and the motion passed by the official majority. Mr. Lau Chu Pak also voting for the Government.

His Excellency then said he wished to thank the honourable members for their patience and consideration of the Bill. He was quite certain that the legislation they had just passed would result in a considerable addition to the line troops that the Colony had already contributed and that the passing of the Ordinance would redound to the credit of the Colony.

The meeting then terminated.

Clause 4 was made to read that the Tribunal shall contain a substantial commercial majority which should always be maintained.

Clause 11 of the Bill was deleted and the following substituted:—

(11) (1) The said force shall be called the General Military Service Force of Hongkong.

(2) All the provisions of the Army Act, and of all orders and regulations for the time being in force thereunder, and of all other Acts for the time being

SUMMARY COURT.

A LIBEL ACTION.

CHINESE SECRETARIAT'S OBJECTIONS.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Wong Wa Siu, a tea-house owner, carrying on business at Yumati, claimed \$1,000 damages for libel against Wong Ka, also a tea-house keeper of Yumati.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant.

Mr. Agassiz said that the claim was one for defamation both written and spoken and damages for libel and slander. Proceeding, Mr. Agassiz said that the offence complained of included a petition sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which contained the libels referred to; and then proceeded to read a translation of the petition.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, representing the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, addressing His Lordship, said that the Secretariat objected to give any evidence in the case on the grounds of public policy and that the disclosure of this evidence would be injurious to public interest. There were five grounds on which objection was taken. The first was that it would tend to injure the friendly relations which existed and it was intended should exist, between the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Chinese Community if the evidence were disclosed. The second ground was that it would tend to diminish the confidence felt in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs by the Chinese Community. The third ground was that it would tend to "affect injuriously" the obtaining of information from the Chinese Community by the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. The fourth ground was that it would tend to lessen the weight of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs in settling disputes among the Chinese Community, whether family or otherwise.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—The plaintiff and the defendant are clansmen, are they not?

Mr. Agassiz:—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Lindell, continuing, said the fifth and last ground was that it would be very inconvenient if such cases became numerous.

Mr. Agassiz argued that the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs had no *locus standi*, but His Lordship held that the case should proceed as the Court had not reached that point.

The hearing of evidence was then proceeded with.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner then asked His Lordship whether he intended to hear the defence of "privilege," holding that whatever communications had been made, have been made to Mr. Lindell, and it was an honest report to the proper authorities.

Mr. Agassiz:—In that case, My Lord, I shall have to prove malice!

His Lordship:—Yes.

A legal point arising from the question of an amendment of the statement of defence was then argued. Mr. Agassiz held that the plea of "privilege," if any, had been lost. The original plea was one of "self-defence." He objected to the statement of defence being altered in the middle of the case.

After further argument his Lordship said he would not the objection put forward by Mr. Agassiz, and the hearing of evidence was continued.

HEAVY RAINS IN CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—The heaviest rains for years have fallen in Canton. During the last two days over eight inches of rain has fallen. The river is now breaking over the Bund at several places. Much of the river traffic is stopped. Reports from all sections indicate that one of the worst floods in years has come to South China.

Owing to the rains coming very late this spring, the rice crop has been greatly retarded, and these great floods will add much to the distress of the country, which was already suffering from the robber and political disturbances. South China presents none too bright a picture as we look into the near future.

amending the Army Act, shall apply to the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, and to all persons belonging to the force, whether within or without the limits of the Colony, and whether such persons shall have been transferred or attached to some other corps or not.

(3) For the purposes of the Army Act, and of the said orders and regulations, and of any Acts amending the Army Act, and of this Ordinance, every person belonging to the force shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted in His Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours for the period of this year.

Clause 16.—Add the following new clause:—

(16) (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint three persons, two of whom shall be commercial men, to act as assessors upon appeals to the Governor in Council under the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Every such assessor shall during his tenure of office as such assessor be entitled to be present at all proceedings in a case over which he is appointed.

The Culdy Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Shanghai, has declared an interim dividend of 1 per cent.

The North Marine Transport Company of Kobe has decided to pay for the last term a dividend of 200 per cent.

TELEGRAMS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE.

London, June 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Home Secretary (Sir George Cave), Lord Newton and General Belfield will be the British Delegates to The Hague with wide discretion in connection with the exchange of prisoners of war.

THE AIR-RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

AMMUNITION WORKS DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent on the Frontier states that the aerial attack on Zeebrugge, culled on May 31st, partially destroyed the De Jager works which were engaged on repairing guns and sorting ammunition.

Numerous soldiers and a few civilians were killed.

The Zeebrugge sluices cannot yet be properly used.

SENSATION IN AMERICA.

WIFE OF MILLIONAIRE SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.

Mrs. Rose Astor Stokes, wife of the New York publicist and millionaire, Mr. James Phelps Stokes, has been sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary under the Espionage Law.

She was for long a picturesque figure in the Socialist movement.

BOOTS AND CLOTHING FOR SIBERIAN.

JAPAN URGED TO SUPPLY SIBERIA'S NEEDS.

LONDON, June 2.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent at Tokio says the view in competent circles is that while the decision to intervene in Siberia is in abeyance, immediate steps should be taken to help the Siberian population with necessary commodities, like boots and clothing, before the Germans do so.

RUSSIANS TO BE EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

A REMARKABLE DEC

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

ALLIED PROGRESS ALONG THE LINE.

GROUND CAPTURED AND POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, June 7. A French communiqué states: North of Montdidier and west of Soissons we made several successful combats de main and took prisoners.

North of the Aisne we, by a night attack, captured the village of Lepout, west of Fontenoy.

South of the Aisne we improved our positions south-east of Ambliz.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we continued a local operation.

In the region of Veuilly-la-Poterie we increased our progress and captured the village of Vinly, north of Clignan and also the woods east of the station of Veuilly-la-Poterie.

We also gained possession of the outskirts north of this village.

Further south American troops gained ground on the front of Torcy, Bellem and Bourches.

West of Chateau Thierry a spirited attack gave us Hill 204.

Between the Marne and Rheims British troops regained a footing in the village of Bligny and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We took 100 prisoners in these actions.

REFUGEES FROM BATTLE-FIELD.

120,000 PASS THROUGH PARIS.

PARIS, June 8.

One hundred and twenty thousand refugees from the battle-field have passed through Paris in four days.

FORTY-FIVE ENEMY DIVISIONS ASSAULTING.

GERMANS FEELING WEIGHT OF ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS.

PARIS, June 2.

The Havas correspondent on the French front, telegraphing on the evening of June 1st, says:—

The fighting is proceeding with unequalled bitterness, but the weight of our reinforcements is beginning to be heavily felt. The German advances between Rheims and Chateau Thierry have been held, while our resistance is beginning to be victorious between Soissons and the Marne.

The Germans are also beginning to throw in new Divisions, of which 15 had been identified up to May 30th, not including the reserves.

Valiantly aided by the British Divisions, we are now combatting the formidable assault of over 45 Divisions. It is no longer doubtful that Germany again seeks on this new battle-field the decision which has always escaped her.

DARING RAIDS BY BRITISH.

GERMAN TRENCHES CLEARED.

LONDON, June 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

Our operation in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin was completely successful, and has given us some high ground and two farms, which have been converted into strong machine-gun posts. Our casualties were light although the enemy resisted with considerable obstinacy.

Our raid east of Tilloy on the night of June 1st was a very daring enterprise. We penetrated more than a thousand yards and entirely cleared out 400 yards of German trenches, bombing all the dug-outs and blowing up a heavy trench-mortar, which had been troublesome.

The prisoners estimate that an entire German company was wiped out.

37TH GOTHIA RAID ON PARIS.

MOST TERRIFIC BARRAGE EXPERIENCED.

PARIS, June 2.

This morning's air-raid was the 37th Gothia raid on Paris. The barrage was one of the most violent yet put up.

It is reported that only one Gothia penetrated the defences. Four persons were seriously injured.

A huge abandoned Gothia was captured near Evreux, Poiré-le-Cantal, on May 28th. Some of the crew were taken prisoners later.

ENEMY PEACE TALK.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS' MEMORANDUM SUPPRESSED UNTIL NOW.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.

At a meeting of the German Socialist Party on May 31st, Herr Ebert said a copy of the Entente Socialists' Memorandum, which was cabled on February 24th, had just been received. Indirectly the attitude of the German Socialists to it was laid down in the Memorandum regarding the Stockholm Conference, which was unanimously approved by the last Party Congress. The German Socialists were always ready to participate in a conference with all the Socialist Parties and negotiate with them on the basis of the Stockholm Memorandum. The war aims of the Entente Socialists were largely in accord with the annexationist aims of their Governments.

The meeting passed a resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding, on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 19th last year.

GERMAN MILITARY ORGAN AND PEACE.

QUESTION OF UTILISING MILITARY SUCCESSES.

LONDON, June 2.

The peace talk is again in full swing in Germany.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Vorwärts* both urge the Government to publicly state its war aims.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says the demands should be confined to safeguarding Germany's vital interests and German military successes would strengthen the effect of a peace offer at present.

The *Vorwärts* says the offer should be such as to really lead to peace forthwith, and affirms that the *Kreuz Zeitung's* demand really amounts to utilising the German successes so that they should be added by the Government permanently to its annexation programme, in view of the Pan-German demands for a huge indemnity, annexations in the East and West, a Colonial Empire in Africa, etc.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS.

DEMAND RENUNCIATION OF ANNEXATIONS AND INDEMNITIES.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.

The Vienna Conference of the Austro-Hungarian Socialists was attended by delegates from everywhere. The majority passed a resolution demanding the immediate convocation of the Reichsrath and its consideration of the Bratislava and Bukharest Treaties, which the Conference considers a violation of the principles of "peace by understanding."

It further resolved to request the Central Governments to offer a general peace on the basis: firstly, of the establishment of a League of Nations with general disarmament, and the institution of international arbitration courts; secondly, the renunciation of annexations, and indemnities in the West, South, East and South-East; thirdly, the grant of full self-determination to the border peoples torn from Russia.

REFRESHING CANDOUR OF ENEMY NAVAL CRITIC.

WARNING TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.

Writing in the *Berlin Tageblatt* on the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland, the well-known Naval critic, Captain Persius, says:—

"It is opportune again to realise how serious Great Britain must be taken as an enemy. She has never yet lost a war. She has triumphed at the end of every campaign. Statements such as that a second Battle of the Skagerrak would shatter the British Naval domination merely anger the German naval men, many of whom have already found the British to be brave and strong opponents and who know that the utmost strength will be needed to beat them off in the event of another encounter."

LONG-RANGE SHELLING OF PARIS RESUMED.

PARIS, June 3.

The long-range bombardment has been resumed.

GERMANS BOMB HOSPITALS AGAIN.

NURSES TAKE SHELTER UNDER TREES.

PARIS, June 3.

German aeroplanes have been very active recently in bombing the rear, especially hospitals and rest camps. Five were killed and 10 wounded by a bomb on a camp at Villers Cotteret on May 27th.

Numerous aeroplanes returned in the evening. The first bombs fell on a hospital canteen. A nurse was buried in the ruins. A party of nurses and Territorials, belonging to the camp staff, was bombarded mercilessly till three in the morning.

The aircraft descended very low. Nurses took refuge in a corn-field and sought shelter under trees round which they moved continually, as the aircraft circled above.

Other aeroplanes arrived at day-break, but French aeroplanes soon arrived and dispersed the raiders, bringing down five.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

OUTRAGE WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN IN FUTURE.

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Government's attitude to the request of the Vatican not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the appeal of the Vatican was received by the British and French Governments. A reply in terms already announced was sent after consultation and in agreement with the French Government. The Staff of the Air Ministry was also consulted. The action of the Germans in shelling Paris, despite our undertaking, will not be forgotten, in the event of any similar appeal being made in future.

Mr. Hall: Did the Germans undertake that aircraft used in protecting the back areas would not be used for bombing hospitals and troops on Corpus Christi Day?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Air Ministry was of the opinion that German aircraft would not be so used, if only because the notice was too short for an expedition to be made.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law said the decision was taken by the War Cabinet after a full consideration of all the relevant facts.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: Were the Germans asked reciprocally to spare places behind the British and French lines?

Mr. Bonar Law: No. Had we made such a request it would be implied that we were making a bargain. We were not making a bargain, but were doing what we thought right.

Mr. Alexander Frederick Whyte: Has the Vatican made any representations to Germany regarding the bombardment of Paris on Good Friday?

Mr. Bonar Law replied: We are not aware whether the Vatican has done so, but we called the attention of the Vatican to the bombardment of Paris on Corpus Christi Day.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE SUBJECT.

LONDON, June 3.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the course of a speech at Epsom, said the decision not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day was not the decision of the Foreign Office but of the Cabinet as a whole. In view of the bombardment of Paris on the same day the Government will look very differently in future to requests of the same nature.

VATICAN THANKS GREAT BRITAIN.

FOR NOT SHELLING COLOGNE ON CORPUS CHRISTI DAY.

ROME, June 2.

The Vatican has thanked Great Britain for the willingness with which she accepted the proposals not to bombard Cologne on Corpus Christi Day.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FUND REACHES 170 MILLIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The Red Cross Fund has reached 170,000,000 dollars, compared with 100,000,000, which was requested.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

INDIA WELL REPRESENTED.

LONDON, June 2.

The Gazette announces the following Birthday Honours:—

PRIVY COUNCILOR.

Earl of Donoughmore, for special services rendered to the Raj in connection with the visit of the Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Mr. L. P. Watson, of Cawnpore.

Dr. Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Niranjan Sarkar, of Calcutta.

Mr. Gordon Fraser, of Madras.

Mr. Eornasji Ardeshir Wadia, Barrister, of Bombay.

Mr. Robert Aitken, Bank of Bombay.

Rai Bahadur Sath Sarup Singh, Hukimchand, Banker, of Central India.

Mr. Edward Denison Ross, Principal of the School of Oriental Studies, K.C.C.B.

Vice-Admiral Weirys.

General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.

Surgeon-General R. D. Rolleston.

Lieut.-General Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.B.

Mr. H. Hudson.

Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. Ponsonby.

Sir H. G. Frank, Director-General of Lands at the War Office, C.B.

Colonel P. J. Miles.

Colonel E. L. Sullivan.

Colonel L. W. Shakespeare.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Smith, K.G.C.V.O.

Colonel Sir W. R. Lawrence.

Sir E. J. Poynter.

Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Keogh, C.I.S.O.

Mr. J. E. Bandara, ex-Commissioner of Bequests, Kalutara, Ceylon, C.M.G.

Mr. A. H. Lemon, British Resident at Negri Sembilan, Malay States, K.C.M.G.

Mr. Richard Lake, Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan.

Hon. Mr. John Hazen, Naval Minister to Canada.

Mr. Timothy Coghlan, late Agent-General for New South Wales.

Professor Cadman, for services in connection with the oil-bearing lands of the Colonies.

Mr. Edward Mitchell, leader of the Victorian Bar.

INSURRECTION IN TURKISH ARMY.

TROOPS REFUSE TO GO TO PALESTINE.

ATHENS, June 2.

The insurrection is spreading at Aidin, south-east of Smyrna. An entire regiment at Konia refused to go to Palestine and seized the artillery. They took refuge in the mountains and annihilated the troops sent against them.

NETHERLANDS SUPPLIES TO EAST INDIES.

NO SEARCH OF CONVOY WILL BE TOLERATED.

LONDON, June 4.

The Netherlands Government has announced that a convoy consisting of the *Noordap*, carrying Government officials to the Dutch Indies and Army officers, and Government supplies, and the *Banghalis* as a tender, escorted by the battleship *Herzog Hendrik* and the auxiliary cruiser *Tubantza*, will sail from Texel in the middle of June for the Dutch Indies via the Cape.

The warships will carry only military personnel and military stores. No mails will be carried and no search of the convoy will be tolerated, but the usual formalities regarding the showing of papers will be observed in the event of a meeting with a belligerent warship.

IRISH FISHING FLEET ATTACKED.

ONLY TWELVE SUNK.

LONDON, June 3.

A U-boat on Thursday night attacked the Irish fishing fleet on the coast of County Down and sank twelve only. The fact is that the pirate was interrupted in his work, and submerged, prevented the destruction of the whole fleet of 40.

The outrage has caused indignation in County Down.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES ATTACKING.

LOCAL OPERATIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LONDON, June 8.

Now that the force of the German offensive is spent, the Allies are taking their turn at attacking.

They gained successes in local operations yesterday all along the line, recapturing a village in which are useful positions for opposing the enemy's advance. The most important gain was the recapture of Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, dominating the town and river. A height of 450 feet, this interposes an obstacle to the advance in the direction of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, which is believed to be one of the initial goals of the German attack, and it will hamper enemy strategy aiming to secure a strong position on the Marne to cover the subsequent advance to Paris.

FRESH ENEMY SURPRISES POSSIBLE.

The Germans still hold the heights north of the Marne from Chateau Thierry to Dormans, but have apparently lost the important spur running along the river to Paris from Hill 204 to Charly-sur-Marne.

The Americans conspicuously participated in the Hill 204 success, while the British distinguished themselves by capturing Bligny between the Marne and Rheims.

The great extent of front still leaves room for the manoeuvre of fresh surprises and the fact that the Germans are not fortifying themselves between the Aisne and the Marne indicates that they shortly contemplate a fresh rush. With the Allies barring the roads to Amiens, Orléans and Paris it is thought not impossible that Ludendorff will deliver a stroke where he believes he will find the Allies least prepared, such as in Lorraine.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS IMPROVE POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 8.

A French communiqué states: Between the Ourcq and the Marne we successfully continued local operations.

French and American troops extended their gains north of Vailly and Chery and captured Veuilly-la-Poterie and Bourches. They are appreciably improving their positions on the front from Torcy to Bourches.

Between the Marne and Rheims the action against Bligny continued, resulting in the capture of the entire village. Two hundred prisoners were taken during the day, while thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down.

Twenty-seven tons of bombs were dropped in the regions of Roye, St. Quentin and Soissons with good results.

FRENCH CONTINUE PRESSURE.

LONDON, June 8.

A French communiqué reports: There was rather great artillery activity on the front south of the Aisne, notably in the region of Faverelles.

We improved our positions south-east of Ambliz during the night.

We continued our pressure south of the Ourcq and made new progress, and carried out our line as far as the western outskirts of Dammarie to the east of Chery and over a kilometre north of Veuilly-la-Poterie, taking 60 prisoners.

Further south the enemy twice violently attacked our positions on the Bourches-Le Thillot front. The attacks were shattered with heavy losses. The night was relatively calm elsewhere.

FRENCH LINE AT LOCRE IMPROVED.

LONDON, June 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French improved their line in the neighbourhood of Locre by a successful local attack, taking a few prisoners.

We raided a post in the St. Bazele sector at day light, taking nine prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY BRITISH.

LONDON, June 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We took a few prisoners on the night of the 7th inst. in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hallob.

Our patrols inflicted casualties in the St. Bazele.

Hostile artillery is active northward of Albert and south-eastward of Arras.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We brought down 11 and drove down eight enemy machines, while anti-aircraft fire forced down another. One British machine was lost.

We dropped 28 tons of bombs at day-time on Thursday and 11 tons at night-time on targets, including Valenciennes, Le Cateau, Esignay and St. Quentin.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 7.

A wireless German official message says: We took 15 French prisoners during an advance northward of Kemmel.

We captured the line astride the Arras and south-eastward of Arras, taking 300 prisoners.

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ENEMY'S PROBABLE TACTICS.

A RELATED MESSAGE.

LONDON, June 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the morning of June 1, says:—

On the western front of his salient the enemy continues pressure over the great plateau west of the Crise valley and southward towards Neuilly St. Front, which was about six miles from the nearest sector of the enemy line at mid-day yesterday. On the Marne the enemy holds the river bank for a distance of three miles east of Chateaufort.

German transport waggon can be seen on the roads from the heights on the southern bank. It is probable that the enemy does not desire to progress southward beyond the Marne. As soon as his flank is firmly protected by the river his whole effort will doubtless be directed in the direction of Paris.

NEARLY FIFTY ENEMY DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

The enemy continues to pour fresh troops into the struggle and the Germans have already engaged nearly fifty Divisions. Forty Divisions were ordered to participate in the offensive as originally planned on the Aisne and another five were engaged in the extension of

the enemy's front north-west of Soissons. Among these troops are some of the best and most carefully trained storm Divisions of the German Army. Of the twenty-three Divisions composing von Hutier's army of assault on March 21, fifteen have been identified among the troops carrying out the attack on the

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 SHANGHAI.....WINGSANG.....THURSDAY, June 13, Daylight.
 SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....WEDNESDAY, June 19, at Noon.
 MANILA.....TUESANG.....WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 p.m.
 HAIPHONG.....TAKSANG.....THURSDAY, June 13, at 7 a.m.
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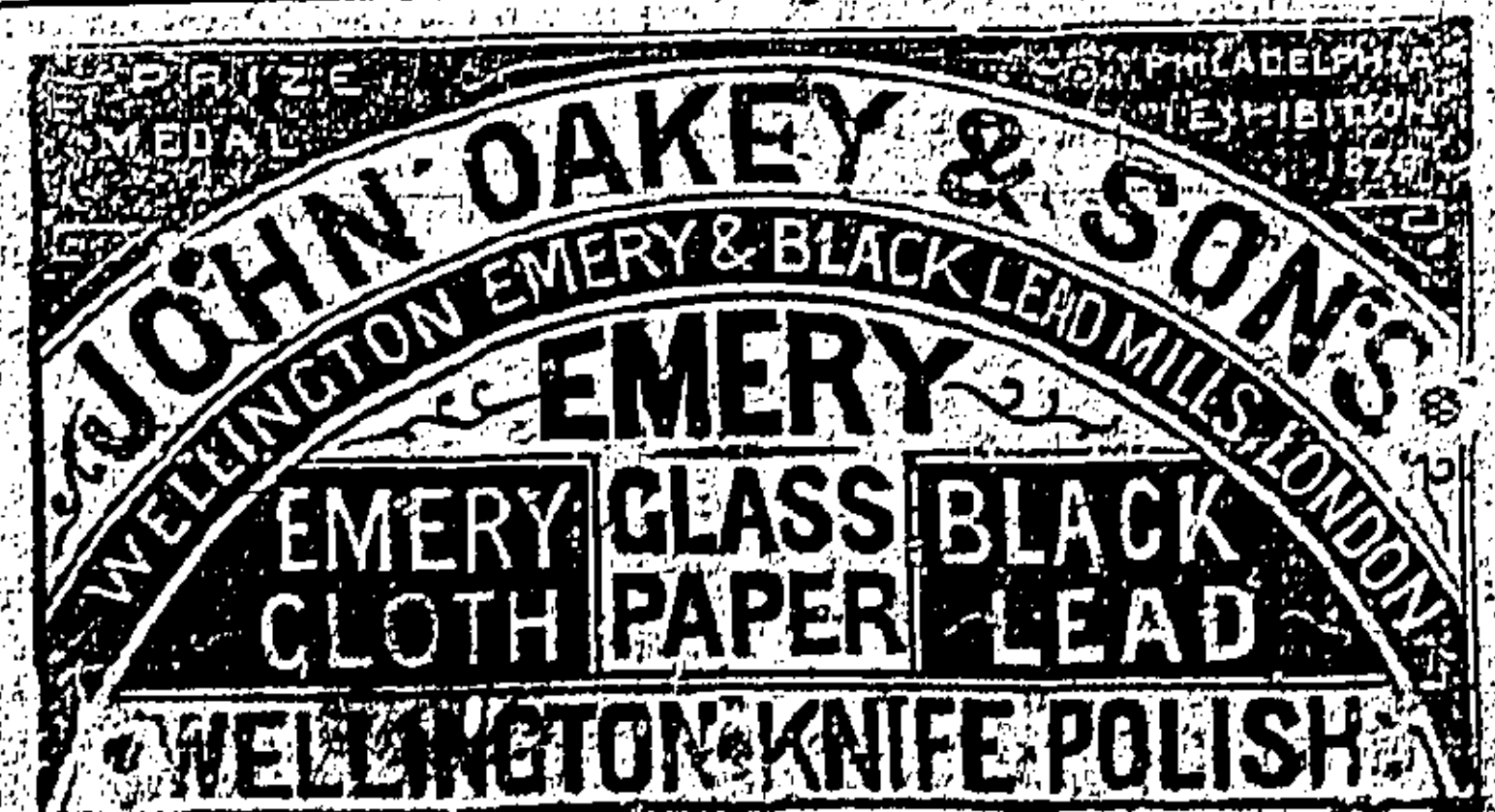
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 SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....16th July.
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	"Kanagawa Maru", 12,500 tons SAT.	22nd June, 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	"Nikko Maru", 9,800 tons SAT.	18th June, 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru", 12,500 tons SAT.	20th July, 11 a.m.

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